## NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street,—ITALIAN OPE

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE GLADISTOR.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.-BOWERT THEATRE, Bowery.—Afternoon-Equestrias

SEBINGAPATAM WASLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.- THE LADY OF ST. LAURA REENE'S THEATRE. No. 624 Broadway.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE BOWERS, -MYSTERIES AND BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSBUM, Broadway. - Day and

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, Niblo's Saloon, Broadway - ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, REPLANTED AS Franchian and His Monkey. CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 663 Broadway. -Son

HOPE CHAPEL, Broadway,-REV. PETER CARTWRIGHT'S

WASHINGTON HALL, Harlem.-Bunworth & Camp Bell's Misserreis-Bunksque on Rarey. New York, Wednesday, January 23, 1861.

All danger of an immediate collision of the federal and State forces at Forts Sumter and Pickens is at an end. It is understood that peace shall be preserved until the 4th of March. Whether the armistice will continue after that date no one can The House Navy and Army Committees are, it

is reported, engaged in the preparation of bills placing both arms of the public service on a war footing. The enrollment of volunteers will be recommended, and also the construction of a number of light draft steamers for coast service.

Mr. Dix, Secretary of the Treasury, has com municated to Congress a statement of the actua condition of the Treasury. He estimates the amount necessary prior to the 1st of July next, in addition to the accruing revenue, at twenty millions of dollars. He also suggests measures to raise this money, and, among other means, refers to the surplus revenue deposited in the States in 1836 as a specific fund which might be pledged or In the Senate yesterday a number of petition

in favor of the Crittenden adjustment were presented. On a motion that the Vice President be authorized to fill the vacancies in the standing committees caused by the withdrawal of Senators from seceding States, a long and interesting discussion ensued. The Vice President said there was no record on the journal of the absence of any Senators, that he had no notification of the fact, and the names were still on the roll. Mr. Trumbull thought the names should be stricken from the roll, while Mr. Hunter did not understand that the seceding Senators had resigned, as no resignation could be made unless in writing. He thought those Senators still subject to the call of the Senate. Finally Mr. Seward moved to lay the whole subject on the table, and the motion was opted by a vote of thirty-two to twenty-two. Mr Crittenden's resolutions were then taken up, and Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, speke on the distracted condition of the republic. The session closed with a colloquy between Messrs. Wade and Mason, respecting the refusal of Ohio to deliver up to justice parties implicated in the John Brown foray.

In the House the Chairman of the Post Office

Committee reported back the bill authorizing the Postmaster General to suspend the mail service in seceding States, and urged its passage on the ground that it is the imperative duty of the government to discontinue the postal service when there is no means of protecting it. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, proposed a substitute, authorizing andjempowering the President, when he shall deem it necessary, to suspend all laws and parts of laws establishing ports of entry and collection districts in South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi or any other State that has now, or may hereafter secode or be in rebellion against the United States, and to continue such suspension until such States shall return to their loyalty to the United States. The President shall give notice of such suspension by proclamation, and such suspension shall commence ten days thereafter. During the suspension it shall not be lawful for any vessel, except ench as belong to the United States, to enter or leave any such ports of the United States for foreign ports or coastwise. If any vessel shall be found violating the provisions of this act, such vessel or cargo shall be forfeited, one-half to the captors and the other half to the United States: and those on board any such captured vessel shall be tried before any Admiralty Court having jurisdiction. The President shall also have power to suspend all laws establishing post offices and post routes in any of the seceding States, and the mails shall be carried only to the lines of such States, except where it is necessary to pass through them to reach a loyal State. The mails shall not be opened in a rebellious State And it is further provided that the President have power to use the army and navy for the execution of the laws. The consideration of the bill was then postponed until Thursday week. The consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three was then resumed, and Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, and Mr. Clemens, of Virginia, made speeches on the crisis of the country. The remarks of the latter speaker were strongly anti-secession, and created a lively sensation among all parties.

The preparations were continued at the Brooklyn Kavy Yard yesterday to repel any attack that might be made by a mob. The guns of the North Carolina and five twelve-pound howitzers were placed in position to sweep the whole of Wallabout bay. The military and extra force of police were, however, withdrawn, as no immediate attack was anticipated.

Thirty-eight cases of muskets, containing two dozen each, six large kegs of musket balls, and two tierces, supposed to contain kegs of gunpowder, were yesterday seized by order of Superintendent Kennedy, of the Metropolitan police They were taken from the steamship Monticello lying at pier 12 North river, and ready to sail for

The steamtug Pope Catlin last night took from the pier foot of Whitehall street fifty United States troops to Fort Hamilton. They came from West Point by the afternoon train.

The Mozart Hall General Committee held a special meeting last evening, at which a resolution was adopted calling upon the democratic electors of this city to choose four delegates from each of the Assembly districts of the city to the Union | France and America.

Convention, which meets at Albany on Thursday next, to consider the state of the country.

The republican members of the Legislature held

a caucus at Albany last evening to decide on their future action with regard to conciliatory measures towards the South, and it was voted, almost una-

nimously, not to propose any compromise. In the State Senate a large portion of the ses sion yesterday was consumed in the debate on the City Chamberlainship. Resolutions were adopted, by a vote of 27 to 1, approving the action of the border stave States in the present crisis, and culogizing the conduct of Governor Hicks, of Mary-The 5th of February was fixed upon as the time for the election of a United States Senator in place of Mr. Seward. In the Assembly several local bills were passed in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Birdsall, of this city, from the Committee on Federal Relations, made a minority report which, and the majority report, were made the special order for to-morrow (Thursday) evening. Both houses received from Governor Morgan the resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio against se-

The steamship Marathon, Captain McArthur, from Liverpool on the 8th inst., arrived at this port early yesterday morning. Her advices are one day later than those by the Teutonia, and, in

a financial point of view, are important. On the 7th inst, the Bank of England advanced its rate of interest from six to seven per cent-a point higher than has been before attained since the panic of 1857—causing a slight decline in consols and affecting all kinds of business unfavorably. The unfavorable news from America is reported as the cause of the sudden advance, the unsettled state of affairs in this country creating great un easiness in commercial circles.

The siege of Gaeta was progressing slowly. I is reported that some high officers of the place have opened proposals of surrender to Cialdini and that he has refused them. He wishes for nothing that smells of treason. The inhabitant of Gaeta have all abandoned it.

The London News of the 8th announces that th French government have offered to withdraw their squadron from Gaeta, provided the Italian army will suspend their fire till the 18th or 19th after which, it is understood, the Sardinians can open the bombardment from the sea.

We publish this morning an interesting letter from Garibaldi, in which he reaffirms his intention o invade Venetia in the spring.

In all the counties of Hungary the elections of Commissions," as they are called -a sort of coun ty Parliament-are taking place with the greatest regularity, and, of course, the men elected are of proved patriotism. In several counties the patriots who are in exile, and among them Kossutl himself, have been chosen.

As the period fixed by the Convention of Paris for the evacuation of Syria approaches, the Emperor Napoleon's reluctance to withdraw his troops increases rather than diminishes. According to the Paris correspondent of the London Times the English government has vigorously remonstrated against any attempt to continue the occupation of Syria by French troops.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, Presi dent Stewart in the chair. A veto message wa received from the Mayor on a resolution that was adopted by the Board to the effect that the Comptroller be authorized to draw his warrant or Nathan C. Platt, the late City Chamberlain, for the total amount of money in his bands belonging to the county, and to deposit the same to the credit of the county. It took the usual course. The special committee appointed to investigate into he action of the Commissioners of the new Har lem bridge handed in their report, which was re ferred to the Corporation Counsel for his conside ration. Other reports were presented, and the standing committees appointed for the ensuing year, when the Board adjourned until next Tues

The trial of Josef Varrona, which has been going on in the General Sessions for four days, was brought to a close on Monday, when, at a late hour the jury rendered a verdict of "Not guilty." will be remembered that he was charged with forging a draft for \$2,000, which purported to have been signed by Josef Pedrabitta, and was offered to Story & Stevens for payment. When the jury announced their verdiet the wife of the accused, a Cuban lady, evidently possessed of much refine ment, fainted in the court room, but soon recovered from the shock experienced on hearing the gratifying announcement of the jury.

Sixty thousand persons were present yesterday on the ice in the Central Park. The pond was li up at night, and nearly twenty thousand persons one-sixth females, enjoyed skating by the calcium light. The excitement was unparalleled. Several

serious accidents occurred yesterday.

The foreign news received yesterday had a tendency o check sales of cotton and to render prices somewhat irregular. The light stock on hand and moderate receip tended, however, to counteract the effect of the new The sales embraced about 800 bales from store and chiefly to spinners. Middling uplands closed at about 12%c. a 12%c., hile some brokers quoted them at 121/c. a 121/c. Th receipts at the ports since the first September last have reached about 1,988,000 bales, against 2,510,000 in 1860 and 2.190,000 in 1859. The exports within the same time have reached 1,295,000 bales, against 1,452,000 in 1860 and 1,107,000 in 1859. The stock on hand is 640,000 bates against 1,043,000 in 1860 and 870,000 in 1869. Thes figures exhibit a decrease in receipts over the previous rear of 622 600 bales, in the exports of 157 000 do and decrease in the stock on hand of 403,000 bales. Flour was depressed by the foreign news, while it was tolerably active. The market closed at a declin of five cents per barrel, and on some few brands of Western the falling off amounted to is much as ten cents per barrel. Wheat was The market closed two cents lower for common and me dium qualities. Corn was dull and lower, while sales moderate. New mess pork sold at \$18. Sugars were steady, with sales of 500 a 600 hhds., at rates given in another column. Coffee was quite steady, with sales f a cargo of 2,700 bags Rio at p. t. Freights were firm for Liverpool and London, with a fair amount of engage

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The prospect of war in Europe this spring, and the troubles in our own country, are exercising a significant influence over the English money market. By the Marathon, which arrived at this port yesterday, bringing one day's later intelligence than that previously received, we learn of a further advance in the rate of discount by the Bank of England. The rise, which took place on the 7th inst., was from six to seven per cent, and by its unexpected suddenness was severely felt, and created considerable sensation in financial circles, causing an immediate fall in consols of a per cent. Railway stock, both British and American, suffered an average depreciation of 114 per cent, and a corresponding rise of 1 per cent took place in the general discount market. The immediate cause of the advance in the Bank rate is ascribed to the news from the United States, which induced an impression that further shipments of specie would be made to New York during the week. But there is no doubt that the necessitous condition of the Bank of France, which is almost equally with the Bank of England affected by the panic, as also the apprehended war in Italy, had much to do with it. The movement appears to have created no dissatisfaction or symptom of panic. although some slight uncasiness was occasioned by the apprehension of further strong action becoming necessary on the part of the Bank during this struggle for gold between England,

Who Built Up and Who are Destroying

Eighty-five years ago, the population of the United States, numbered little over three mit lions. According to the recent census, it appears that the States and Territories, in 1860, contained thirty one millions of inhabitants. Our national wealth, at the time of the declaration of the independence from Great Britain of the thirteen colonies, was small. The flag of the country is now carried into every part of the world; our means of inter-State communication have been created at an expense of thousands of millions of dollars; the agricultural, manufacturing, commercial and financial prosperity of the republic, are the wonder and admiration of every quarter of the globe. The energy, enterprise, skill and industry of our citizens, both North and South, have made us the equals in power of Great Britain and France; and, did we but remain true to ourselves, we should continue to be invincible against attack, and self-sufficient for all purposes of internal and external progress and aggrandizement. Yet a canker has slowly and surely spread within the last few years, threatening to devour the confederation politically, and to destroy it by the most rapid decay known in the history of nations. To whom has our unexampled growth as a people been owing, and who are they whose intrigues and ambition are undermining it? Are the hands that built our political edifice with so much wisdom and sagacity, now turned to rend it to pieces, or is the suicidal crisis which convulses it, and which is hurrying it to ruin, attributable to a

different class of society? A careful analysis of the State of the Union must convince every candid mind, that fivesixths of those within its limits, who are entitled to the right of suffrage, are in favor of its preservation. Out of the forty-eight hundred thousand voters in the country, probably not over quarter of a million are engaged in the pernicious work of mischief, which threatens us with civil war, bloodshed and the corollary horrors which sectional strife may engender The vast majority of our citizens are law abiding and peace loving. They view with dismay the approaches of a political hurricane which if permitted to rage, must shake the fabric of the liberties which their forefathers purchased at such a cost, to its very foundations. They consist of the moneyed, hard working elements, that constitute the worth, intelligence, integrity and patriotism of both the slaveholding and the non-slaveholding States. The planters of the South, including those in cotton growing districts most interested in fostering African slavery; the manufacturers, merchants, financiers, farmers, mechanics and honest laborers of the North, are, as classes, alive to the perils which surround them, and prepared to use every endeavor to avert them. They are, and ever have been, the bees in the national hive. Those who are occupied in the treasonable work of overturning it, and wasting the fruits of the toilsome labor of nearly a century, are drones, who have preyed upon it from the beginning, but have never contributed any share to the general good.

The Astors, the Taylors, the Laws, the Van-

derbilts, the Perits, the Stewarts, are always conservative in their sentiments. Sometimes they may seek for an undue monopoly of power, and resort to means of acquiring wealth which trespass upon the rights of others around them; but to them, and the industrial masses, higher and lower in the scale of society, is the strength owing that has made America what it has become. Mercantile, railroad, steamboat, manufacturing, mechanical, agricultural enterprise, have laid the corner stone that upholds the They are the mighty heart from which ebbs and flows the life blood of the nation. If they were as strong and united politically, as they are in mutual commercial trust, the bonds that unite the States together could never be sundered. and the Union would be imperishable. Unfortunately, their eyes have been too much turned downwards, and neither upwards nor around them, within the last thirty years. They have adopted as an axiom, that the prosperity which is, must ever be, and have forgotten the sacred duties which, as citizens, they above all others are called upon to perform. Neglecting to vote: abstaining from the continual, critical study of passing events which was esteemed a religious obligation by the Hancocks, Adamses and Quincys of the time of the Revolution, they have fallen into a deadly apathy, and alienated the influence they legitimately possess. The consequence of their neglect was not at once apparent. The social system felt no pain, and the encroachments of the deadly disease under which it was laboring remained unbeeded. The time of anguish and trouble has, however, come at last, and it is the question of the hour whether it is too late to apply a remedy.

ington, to understand into what miserable, irresponsible hands, the rule of the country has now fallen. A desolate blank is beheld there of every noble impulse from which sound and healthy legislation should proceed. The representatives of the Southern States, are many of them the creatures of a truculent mob, the imperious, domineering, insolent, shallow-pated demagogues, whom the surface scum of society in the slaveholding States would fitly choose to hector, bully and bluster for them in behalf of disunion. They are not the statesmen of the communities from which they come; neither do the planters and cultivators of the soil who own the negroes of the South, bestow upon them their confidence. Empty in pocket, brain and character; with everything to gain and nothing to lose by disorder, they agitate perpetually for the purpose of keeping themselves before the public. Incumbents of office at and from the North are equally sunken in the moral and political scale. Look at them, and study their past histories, one by one. Peculators speculators, venal slaves of lobby schemes the meanest, vilest, most degraded caterers to the latest and most absurd passion, suggested by elergy ambition or local greed of pelf; they see the anarchy towards which the country is hastening with gigantic footsteps, but make no attempt whatever to prevent it. They not only interpose their "little brief authority," as a screen between the popular voice and a peaceful settlement of our national difficulties, but they strive to increase them, and to hurry the North and South into acts of violence which shall array one section in arms against the other The destruction of our national prosperity, if it takes place, will be their act, and the guilt will lie at their door of the foulest acts of treas and crime that ever were consummated.

It is only necessary to look towards Wash-

It has become evident that no remedy what ever can be applied to the political malady, I things.

under which the Union is laboring, excepting by the people of the United States themselves, Let the integrity and intelligence of the country, both North and South, take every occasion of making themselves heard, and a final check be given to the demagogic sway that has lately prevailed. If it cannot be done with effect any oner, let the State elections which will speedily take place in New England, be the point towards which conservative citizens shall rally, to rescue the country which they have built up, from the chaos into which sectionalism, inspired by those who find their profit in whirlwind and desola tion, would engulf its prosperity.

New York Bankers and the Movement o

the American Cotton Crop. When the banks of New York concerted neasures to preserve their specie status, and thus associated their credit and wealth and influence for the protection of the business in terests of the city, they did a good thing, and did it thoroughly. The effect of their action was immediately manifest upon public confidence. We have so far weathered the storm. We have been able to hold on to our specie, and to give to the revolution of 1860 a direction and a significance which, if used aright, may be turned to the good account of the whole country. But all was not done, necessary to do, by the

protection of our specie basis and the preservation of the cash convertibility of our bank notes. The crops in the two great producing districts had to be moved forward. Prices and political circumstances acted favorably on the grain and provisions of the West and Northwest. In consequence, we find our trade relations with the grain and provision producing States in a healthy condition. But we are no exclusively a grain growing nation. We have another interest, an imperial interest, and one which requires on the part of our bankers the utmost amount of attention which they can bestow upon it. New York has for her own, and as the medium for European ac count, and for which she is responsible, a tre mendous stake in the cotton States. The im mediate movement of the cotton crop into the foreign market is a question second in importance only to the disruption of this Union For upon the immediate movement of that crop depend, in a great degree, the means and credit of those who have transactions at the South, and it involves also the question as to the future position of this city as the money centre of the world.

The tendency of the political revolution seems to be in the direction of a permanent dissolution of the Union, unless checked by conciliation and compromise. The indication as to public feeling North foreshadow a fixed determination to uphold the government. It by coercion, the South will meet the policy with armed resistance. How the struggle will end, if once begun, we do not purpose now to consider. It is enough for us to know that nearly three million bales of cotton will, in such an event, be locked up, as valueless as so many bags of sand, and that a general bank rupt law in some form at the South will, in all probability, sweep away the enormous debt due to New York. Our great customers in Europe cannot do without this cotton, our bankers cannot suffer it to be moved through a new credit arrangement over the head of New York, because it is already hypothecated here, and our merchants cannot afford to suffer such a loss as is involved in the practical repudiation of their outstanding debts. based on the conversion of the present cotton

As the case stands, there is danger that the American cotton crop, to the extent of nearly three million bales, will be, through variety of causes, held back at the South until a cotton famine sweeps over Lancashire, in England, and the other cotton consuming districts of Europe, or until it is moved by foreign intervention hostile to our rights and interests. The basis of credit upon which the crop is usually moved is now so impaired that capital is indisposed to participate in a security which in ordinary times is very desirable. As time passes, and circumstances become more alarming, the basis of credit which is now only impaired will be utterly destroyed. Before this new calamity shall overtake us, New York should without delay provide the needful plan of execution for moving the crop. Once moved its ready convertibility in Europe would reimburse us, and settle the accounts now due to our business men in the cotton States; we would also keep control of the exchange medium incident to the trade. In the crisis of 1857 the banks took steps to set the Western produce in motion, and with excellent results. It is now their duty to concert measures for moving the cotton crop.

If the financial control over the cotton trade in the future is to be abandoned. we should in all cases realize the advances made on the present crop, and enable our merchants to realize on their sales made upon the credit of that crop. If our readers desire to know the amount of this indebtedness, now in danger of being entirely lost, we have only to remark that it may be set down as represent ing seventy-five per cent of the value of every bale of cotton produced in the United States.

THE POOR OF NEW YORK IN THE CRISIS .- The official reports of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction show that they have now under their charge 8,777 persons as inmates of the city institutions, an increase of 465 over 1860, and of 850 over 1859-corresponding periods. Statistics as to the condition of the outdoor poor are still more suggestive. Our reporters have ascertained that the distress among the laboring classes in this city is unprecedented. As many as twenty-eight thousand persons, able and willing to work, are now idle. The Superintendent of Outdoor Poor has received no less than ten thousand applications for coal during the last two or three weeks. The same official receives daily applica tions from mechanics who wish to be committee to the Workhouse. Beyond this there is of course an immense amount of suffering which is concealed through false pride and shame Would it not be well for our republican friends, bank presidents and so on, who voted for Lin coln, to devise some plan for the alleviation of the misery which the political excitement consequent upon his election has caused in the Northern cities? In the South we find the ne groes sleek, fat, comfortable and devoted to their masters. In the North the white slaves are walking about the streets with the alterna tives of pauperism, starvation or crime. The contrast is not a very pleasant one for us, but it is absurd to deny that such is the state of

in the Louis Napoleon on the Revolution United States. It is the custom of the Emperor of the Free ch

n reciprocating the courpliments of the representatives of other governments who call upon him on New Year's day, to say something significant as to the relations of those governments which are involved in difficulties. The remark of the Emperor on the first day of the year 1859 to Baron Hubner, representing Austria, is not forgotten by any of our readers. It was scarcely noticed at the time, but it was pregnant with meaning, as afterwards appeared by the part which the Emperor took, even in person, in the Italian war of the following summer, which cost Austria one fair province, and will probably result in the loss of her last foothold in Italy. Napoleon's salutations on the first of the present year to the representatives of European governments have no pointed significance, because all understand that the programme of the last year remains to be finished in this, and that he is preparing for the struggle with the whole resources of France. But if no hints were necessary for Europe, the Emperor of the French has spoken with words of kindly admonition to the representative of the United States. Addressing our Minister at his Court, he said, in English:-"I hope it is not true that any of the States have separated from the general confederation. My sincere wish is that you should long continue a united and prosperous people." "His manner," we are informed, "was exceedingly cordial and friendly," and there can be

no doubt that he was sincere. To say nothing of the hospitality which he enjoyed here in his exile, or of the evidences of our prosperity and happiness which he witnessed, friendship for the American people is hereditary in France, whose assistance in the Revolutionary struggle of the colonies materially contributed to the final achievement of their independence. For the blood and treasure she expended she was amply repaid by the Revolution, which was clearly the result of our own-a revolution which, though terrible beyond all precedent or all future imitation to the generation which experienced its immediate effects, was the turning point in the liberties of continental Europe-and its operation, guided by the master hand of Napoleon III., continues to this day. France and her Emperor, and all that is liberal in Europe, owe a debt of gratitude to the thirteen colonies, now expanded into a Union of thirty-three States. And be it observed that, though calling himself an Emperor, Napoleon is the great representative of progressive freedom in Europe, regulated by order and the rights of property. At this moment there is more social equality, more substantial liberty, and more security for life and property, in France than in any other country of Europe. In Switzerland there is a confederated republic, in many respects like our own, but one-half of its States are aristocratic; whereas in France there is no aristocracy, and the working man stands as high in the eye of the law and in social status as the millionaire.

It is no wonder, therefore, that in a democratic empire like France there should be a strong sympathy with the institutions of the United States of America, and that it should grieve the potent statesman who sways its destinies that there should be any danger of a disruption of our confederacy. Well might he tremble for the success of the doctrine of selfgovernment, of which he is the zealous propaandist, if its most glorious example should fail here after an experiment of three-quarters

of a century.

Moreover, the disruption of any established government for so slight a cause as that which is working the destruction of ours is an omiin which there are so many and so great causes of discontent. Had our people only a few years' experience of European rule, with standing armies, continual wars, enormous taxation and frightful pauperism, they would gladly bear the ills they have, rather than fly to others they know not of. The other governments of Europe, as well as France, feeling that we do not meddle with their affairs, but benefit them all by our trade, are more or less friendly to the United States; and it is doubtless in the recollection of our readers that a short time ago we published telegraphic despatch containing an extract from a letter of a Minister of a European government, in which it was averred that all the Powers of Europe sincerely regretted the threatened disaster to this great confederacya proof of the high estimation in which our government is held at the other side of the At-

What some of these governments may do hereafter in order to take care of their interests on this continent, when we proclaim to the world that we are no longer able to take care of our own, is another question, which can only be solved by the events as they arise. Meantime, the brief speech of the Emperor of the French is full of friendly suggestion to all whom it may concern. He desires that we should "long continue a united people," like France, and therefore prosperous and powerful. What the opinion of this great statesman is as to our destiny, if the confederacy should be broken up by disunion, is a matter of easy inference. Wickedness and the world's contempt, disaster and adversity, are the inevitable consequences of division among ourselves.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD PANIC -The mus tering of troops and a special posse of police in Brooklyn, on Monday, to repel an apprehended attack by a secession or revolutionary mob of some sort for the seizure of the United States property in the Navy Yard, afforded a lively bit of excitement for the day and the evening to our neighbors in that corner of Long Island. It turns out that the report of the daring conspiracy in question was a pure invention of some genius anxious for a local sensation, or of some desperate vagabonds for the chances of some stray pickings from the gathering of a mob. The trick was shrewdly calculated; and, after the seizure of federal forts and arsenals in North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Louisiana by the revolutionary elements of those States, and with the report widely circulated and believed among the ignorant of this city and its surroundings that the terrible revolutionary Kerrigan had a force of ten thousand mailed warriors at his back, ready here to commence the work of secession at a moment's notice, a la Pensacola, it is hardly to be wondered at that the aforesaid rumor of an intended descent upon the Brooklyn Navy Yard induced the federal and local authorities concerned to prepare for action. The hoax has resulted in no harm, but, on the contrary, in some positive good, in disclosing the fact that the secession revolutionary force bereabouts is limited to a few stray rowdies,

who cannot be found by a search warrant. The affair, too, has so sadly reduced the immortal ten thousand Zouaves of Kerrigan that it will soon begin to be suspected that they are "all y eye and Betty Martin."

LINE OLN'S CABINET-MORE TIMBER TURNING

Ur. It is a great pity that there are so many clever peop in this world. They are continually jurrica and jostling, each pushing, hauling and intriguing for place, power and influence. Every bou'y wishes to command; nobody is willing to obey. This is especially true in political matters, and particularly the case with the republican party. The number of able, enlightened, patriotic and deserving statesmen who are willing to take places in Old Abe's Cabinet is perfectly astoxishing, and somewhat bothers the veteran rail splitter. Out of all the timber offered to him he has accepted only two sticks-Mr. Seward and old Mr. Bates-the latter a fine antique, discovered by that eminent political geologist, the venerable Blair, of Silver Spring, and endorsed by Hon. Massa Greeley. Lincoln sticks fast upon the rock where Cameron has landed him. Cameron has enough of the Highland blood in him not to give up Old Abe's letter offering the Cabinet appointment, and so things are stuck fast. Meantime we have an immense amount of timber lying about loose. There are Chase, of Ohio; Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts; John C. Fremont, of Mariposa; Amos Tuck, all the way from New Hampshire; Gideon Welles, of Connecticut theavy old fossil); N. B. Judd, of Illinois; William L. Dayton (old whig, very rusty), from New Jersey; Moses H. Grinnell and George Opdyke, of New York city; one of the illustrious Smith family, from Indiana; and last, but not least, that celebrated fighting character, Cassius M Clay, of Kentucky. Cassius has smelt powder in his day, and the juvenile republicans of this city think that Cassius ought to be at the head of the War Department. They have already resolved formally that Old Abe ought to give Cassius the portfelio lately held by that distinguished and incorruptible patriot, Floyd. Lately Cassius wrote a letter (published elsewhere) to the republicans of Indianapolis, and took strong grounds against anything like conciliation, announcing, in fact, a platform quite opposed to that laid down in Seward's speech. However, we presume that, if our young friends insist upon it, Clay will be taken in, and Seward left to the tender mercies of Hon. Massa Greeley. This Cabinet squabbling, to speak seriously, is one of the worst features in the present very dangerous complication of political events. Here we see the country going to the dogs, and the only persons who can do anything towards pacification are busy in making arrangements about the spoils-always the spoils. Between the various factions, Old Abe is in danger of being torn to pieces, and the prospects of the country, under his administration, are not over and above encouraging.

CURIOUS FREAKS OF HISTORY .- In the year 1814, during the war with England, the five New England States (Maine being not then created) held a convention at Hartford for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of seceding from the other States of the Union, in consequence of certain measures, such as the non-intercourse act, the embargo, and the war with England. The five States were discontented with the course of the President, and felt very quarrelsome towards the South, chiefly for commercial causes. They insisted upon five or six amendments to the constitution as a necessity for harmony, but agreed finally to wait for six months, at the exother convention in Beston. It happened, however, that peace was concluded with Great Britain before that time, and in the general satisfaction all the difficulties were healed, and there was no secession

Now, in this year 1861, we witness a secession movement in the opposite direction. It is the cotton States that are discontented now, and curiously enough they also number just five Their quarrel is with the North, and nothing but five or six amendments to the constitution will satisfy them. And it is very remarkable, moreover, that two of the amendments demanded by New England in 1814 are now proposed in Congress-namely, that no new State shall come into the Union except by a twothirds vote in Congress, and that the President shall be elected for one term only Thus history repeats itself, changing only geographical positions. The five manufacturing States were going to secede forty-seven years ago from the States that produced the staple article of their manufacturing industry; and the five cotton States are seceding to-day from the States that most largely use their products. Very curious, and very suggestive.

SENATOR CAMERON COMING ROUND-A BREAK IN THE REPUBLICAN COLUMN.—The republicans in the Senate have thus far been a unit against any propositions of compromise for the restoration of the Union. But on Monday last Senator Cameron expressed his readiness to support the Bigler propositions (substantially the same as the Crittenden resolutions, with the important difference of a direct appeal to the people); and this indicates the beginning of a break in the republican column. General Cameron is a sagacious politician, and is not apt to misinterpret the public opinion of Pennsylvania. If the other republican Senators had only a tithe of his sagacity, to say nothing of patriotism, there would soon be a settlement in favor of the Union. The best of it is, that as General Cameron is still on file for a Cabinet position under Mr. Lincoln, he speaks to some purpose when he proposes to try the virtues of a compromise. Let him come forward without an "if" for the Bigler resolutions, and he may open the way of deliverance to the country and o the incoming administration.

LOUISIANA AND TEXAS. The Louisiana State Convention on the disunion question meets to day, and it is generally supposed that the secossionists will carry through their programme without difficulty. Under a special call, the Legislature of Texas is also now in session, and its deliberations wilt most probably result in cerrying Texas, whip and spur, out of the Union. When she came into it some sixteen vears ago, she had a scattered and war exhausted population of less, we believe, than fifty thousand, exclusive of Indians, and she was over bead and ears in debt. Now she has over half a million of thritty people, her debts have been paid off, with the aid of a free gift of ten millions from the federal treasury, and altogether she is in a flourishing condition. All ' this she has derived from this great and glorious